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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The political indoctrination of staff personnel at the Infantry Institute at Lipnik nad Bečvou (P50/014) centers about a course called Marx-Lenin Education (Marx-leninska vychova). The object of this course is a thorough study of Russian Communist Party history and its application to the contemporary evolution of socialism in Czechoslovakia, the other people's democracies and the rest of the world. Two classes are held each month, during normal duty hours, and attendance is compulsory for all officers. During the first class period, an instructor from the Political Affairs Section lectures for two hours on one theme, and then gives members of the class a list of questions relating to the lecture theme. Written answers to these questions have to be prepared for the next class, which is held two weeks later. At this class, which lasts four hours, officers chosen by the instructor read aloud their answers. Answers are evaluated by the instructor and the evaluation has a bearing on an officer's annual efficiency rating. A Marx-Lenin study-room has been established for staff personnel to make preparation for the course easier and more convenient. In addition to busts of Lenin and Stalin, the room contains a wide choice of Communist literature, pamphlets, diagrams, drawings, and slogans. Officials are urged to take advantage of the study room facilities. However, the majority of them work on the answers at home. Officers who have trusted colleagues divide the questions among themselves and then exchange answers. At times, the instructor, leaving Marx-Lenin theory, utilizes class time for the discussion of such contemporary topics as Stalin's answers to Pravda, and the important speeches of prominent Communist leaders.
2. In addition to the Marx-Lenin course, a political information meeting is held every Wednesday afternoon for staff personnel. Designed to enable officers to keep abreast of the current international situation, an officer is called upon during each meeting to present a half-hour analysis of current international problems. Attendance is compulsory.

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3. The Officers' Club is used to force officers into supervised cultural activities, which have political overtones, during their off-duty hours. Various so-called mass activities - groups for singing, music, dancing, chess, and others - are being organized within the club. Participation is not compulsory, but if an officer adopts a completely negative attitude toward such activities, he runs the risk of endangering his career.
4. Political indoctrination of officers is further attempted by the official drive to encourage officers to win the Fucik Badge. This decoration can be won by reading a series of specially selected books and, within a prescribed period of time, passing an examination on their contents.
4. Pressure is exerted upon every officer to subscribe to new editions of Gottwald's and Stalin's works, and other important Communist literature. The Political Affairs Section maintains files on subscriptions and sternly points out any evident lack of interest on the part of individual officers.
6. A careful check is kept on all of the above mentioned activities, on reading of the Communist daily press and attendance at showings of Soviet films and at public celebrations. The written answers for the Marx-Lenin course are read and initialed by the Political Affairs Section instructor; other activities of an officer are supervised by his immediate superiors. Every officer is required to work out, in advance, a Weekly Personal Program (osobni plan), containing a detailed hourly account of all of his duty and off-duty activities. (See attachment 1.) This program is submitted to his superior officer who initials it at the time of submission and again at the end of the week for which it is drawn up. All deficiencies in fulfillment of the program have to be explained satisfactorily by the officer submitting the program.
7. Infantry Institute instructors in fields other than politics are compelled to utilize every opportunity during their lectures to emphasize the example of the Soviet Army and the importance of Communist ideology on Soviet military science. It is to be stressed that armies of capitalist nations have only a group of military doctrines rather than a military science. These doctrines are based only on the wishful thinking of the imperialistic-minded masters of these armies whereas the Soviet military science is based on a Marx-Leninist scientific analysis of military problems. Every field problem in tactics is introduced by an instructor who cites a similar problem which confronted the Soviet Army during World War II and how it was solved. Upon completion of the field problem it is critiqued and analysed to see how close the solution approached the example cited. Students are invited to report to the Political Affairs Section whether they are satisfied with the interpretation of the political ramifications of the problem. A military history textbook has been published by the Department of Political Affairs of the Ministry of National Defense and has been sent to all military schools. It contains only that part of military history which can be used to point out the effectiveness of the Soviet armies. Only the Bolshevik revolution and subsequent battles by the Soviet Revolutionary Army are mentioned in connection with World War I. The part of the book devoted to World War II mentions only the battles on the Russian front. The Soviet Army is presented as an unconquerable force because of the omniscient leadership of Stalin and other military leaders who have risen from the Communist Party ranks.
8. Political indoctrination of Infantry Institute students is even more thorough than that of staff personnel. Political education is the main subject in the curriculum; on the average, five lessons a week are devoted to political education - almost as many hours as to tactics training. A student's political education grades play a decisive part in his final classification and assignment. The pressure put on students during their off-duty hours is far more

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effective than on staff personnel since students are simply ordered to take part in every activity that has political importance. Thus, although various peace marches, public rallies, and other such demonstration at Lipnik nad Bercvou may be attended by but a few official delegates, Institute students attend en masse.

9. The most unpleasant part of the political indoctrination program for both staff personnel and students are the so-called "voluntary brigades" which are formed almost every other week end and in which participation is compulsory. Participants perform various types of manual labor, usually within the Institute grounds, or assist in such seasonal agricultural work as harvesting sugarbeets and other products.
10. One result of the intensive, planned program which both staff personnel and students have to adhere to is that almost no leisure time is left to the individual for recreation or other use during which pressure under which they work could be relieved. Thus, many individuals, even those who are sympathetic to the aims of the regime, develop an animosity toward it. The students as a whole, because the majority of them are Communists, perform their tasks more wholeheartedly. However, their military training suffers. They concentrate more on political activities than on military studies since such an effort is more beneficial to their career possibilities.

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ATTACHMENT I

PERSONAL PROGRAM - Part 1 (1)

DATE (2) HOUR (3) PLANNED ACTIVITY (4) FULFILLMENT (5)

CHECKED BY: (6) _____

DATE: _____

PERSONAL PROGRAM - Part 2

DEFICIENCIES (7)

KIND CAUSE REMEDIAL ACTION

PREPARATORY TASKS (8)

TRAINING SUGGESTIONS (9)

CHECKED BY: (10) _____

DATE: _____

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KEY:

- (1) The Personal Program (Osobni plan) is a printed blank form. Both students and staff personnel are required to fill one out for a one-week period, submit it for approval prior to the effective date of the program, and carry it on their person at all times. A new program must be submitted every week.
- (2) Every day of the week is entered, entries being made in chronological order.
- (3) Hours are entered and divided into duty and off-duty hours.
- (4) A detailed description of every activity is given. Every hour of the day has to be accounted for. Thus, off-duty hour entries such as "reading of the daily newspapers", "attendance at the showing of the film (named)", and "preparation for the Marx-Lenin Education class" are to be found.
- (5) As each planned activity is completed by the officer or student, he checks it off.
- (6) Signed by the officer who approves the plan prior to its adoption.
- (7) Entries must be made in this section of Part 2 for any failures to carry out any of the activities listed in Part 1, together with the reason for the failure and the corrective action taken or to be taken.
- (8) During the course of the week, any future duties or tasks that the officer or student sees will become necessary are entered.
- (9) Suggestions for the improvement of existing training.
- (10) Signature of the superior officer who checks the plan after it has been carried out.

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